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DOLLARS IN NUTS



Dollars in Nuts

A SYMPOSIUM OF
NUT-CULTURE IN
THE SOUTHWEST



ISSUED BY

TEXAS NURSERY
COMPANY

SHERMAN :: TEXAS

Introduction

THE increased and almost universal interest manifested now in Nut-Culture, especially in Pecans, we feel calls for especial attention to and information upon this subject. In this little volume entitled "Dollars in Nuts" we have endeavored to set forth in a concise form such information as will be helpful, and hereby dedicate it to our friends, the Lovers of Nuts and Nut Trees.

The brevity of the work necessitated the omission of many details and points of interest which we would gladly have included. The subject is a very large one. Nut orcharding on a large scale, both by planting young trees and by top-working native trees, throughout the South and West, as well as upon the Pacific Coast and in Mexico, is developing rapidly. If in this effort we succeed in promoting a greater and more intelligent interest in Nut Culture, Nut Production and Nut Consumption, and the planting of two nuts or two nut trees where only one, or where none grew before, we shall have been well repaid for the effort and the expense of this work.

Texas Nursery Company

Acknowledgment

OUR forty-two years of untiring effort and unswerving devotion to the horticulture of the Southwest have been rewarded by many pleasures in this chosen life work, and by many evidences of successful labor. No reward, we feel, is quite so satisfying and appreciated as the approval accorded us by our friends and customers.

It shall be our continued purpose in the future, as in the past, to serve our patrons with the finest and best things in our power to produce, in return for their confidence and their patronage and support.

In compiling this little volume we acknowledge indebtedness for valuable suggestions to *The American Nut Journal*, *Farm and Ranch* the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and others, to all of whom we have endeavored to give proper credit.

Our Facilities

Our main office and packing-grounds are located in Sherman, Texas, at the south end of Walnut Street. To reach our place take a South Travis car to the end of the line, then walk three blocks south. Visitors are cordially invited.

Our packing-houses contain more than 53,400 square feet of space,—one and a quarter acres,—and are virtually frostproof. Abundance of water is piped to all parts of our packing-houses and grounds, giving the best facilities for handling stock during all conditions of weather, with the least exposure.

Our fireproof office building, erected during 1914, provides ample storage space for all records as well as the most modern conveniences for office work.

We choose soils specially adapted to each class or kind of trees and plants. These soils receive careful preparation. In them we plant the highest grades of seeds, scions and grafts and, with careful cultivation, are able to grow and train stock into the most desirable grades.

Our digging is done with the latest improved tree-diggers. We use the best material in packing, labeling and handling.

Shipping begins about November 1 and continues until the following April.

Telegrams are transmitted promptly to or from our office by telephone.

Our railroads are: Houston & Texas Central; Texas and Pacific; Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; St. Louis & Southwestern; St. Louis and San Francisco; and Electric Interurban.

Our express companies are: American, Wells Fargo & Company, and Electric.

Our telegraph companies are: Western Union, Postal and Mackay. Long-distance phone connections in our office, both Independent and Southwestern.

Skilful assistants, trained for the various departments of work in the fields, greenhouses, grafting-rooms, packing-sheds and office are employed, and all are equipped with the latest improved appliances best suited to their respective duties.

Please address all communications to Texas Nursery Company, rather than to any member of the firm. Being outside the limits for special delivery, letters mailed in the regular way reach us more quickly than do those mailed under special delivery stamps.



Typical Grafted Pecan Tree, 2 years old

DOLLARS IN NUTS

Progress of the American Nut Industry

The Latest United States Census Report, the one for 1909, shows our annual nut-production to be valued at \$4,500,000 and our annual imports amount to \$15,000,000.

Production of Nuts in the United States in 1909

	VALUE
English Walnuts.....	\$2,297,336
Almonds.....	711,970
Pecans.....	971,596
Cocoanuts.....	501
Black Walnuts.....	244,479
All other nuts.....	221,291

Since this last report, pecans especially have been planted very heavily. Prof. W. N. Hutt states that there are 33,228 acres of the finer varieties of southern pecans now planted in the Gulf Coast States and heavy plantings are being made each season.

We do not yet produce one-fourth of the nuts we consume; and the demand is steadily increasing.



Seedling Pecan on farm of Mr. J. S. Woods, Mineral Wells, Texas

Nuts as a Food Product

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Michigan, says: "A pound of nuts is equal in food value to a pound of beefsteak, a loaf of bread and a half pound of butter; neither must it be supposed that it will be necessary to eat the nuts in the form in which they are taken from the shells, appetizing as they are under such circumstances, it is only reasonable to expect a constant diet of raw nuts would become monotonous. No article of food can be prepared in more tempting varieties than nuts as food.

"The composition of some varieties of nuts so closely resembles meat in appearance and flavor as well as in chemical composition that meat dishes of all sorts may be readily dispensed with without being missed."

Nut Trees Along The Highways

Just suppose if the early settlers had planted nut trees around their homes and along the highways in place of Cottonwood and Elm, what a storehouse of treasure would be here for the present generation! Now that we have come to a realization of what we have missed, shall we fail in our duty to those who are to follow us?

The movement of planting nut trees on our highways will soon become a national duty. There are two million miles of public highways in the United States. What would the value be to our nation if these highways were bordered with bearing nut trees?

THE PECAN (*Hicoria Pecan*)

There are ten or more species of the Hickory, the Pecan being the most important from a horticultural standpoint. Its desirable qualities of rapid growth, great productiveness of nuts, with thin shell, good cracking and separating qualities, full kernel and delicious flavor easily place it in the first rank in domestic and commercial

importance among our native, as well as cultivated nuts here in the Southwest.

Prof. W. N. Hutt places the annual production of Pecans at fifty million pounds. At the low valuation of six cents per pound, the Pecan crop is worth annually three million dollars.

Area in Which Pecans Can Be Grown

This area has been divided into three distinct belts—Southern, Middle and Northern. Each of these belts requires distinct varieties based on the length of the growing season.

The northern limits of the Southern Belt have been defined by an imaginary line from Wilmington, N. C., westerly through Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., southwest almost to Jackson, Miss., thence north crossing the Mississippi in the vicinity of the 24th parallel, continuing through Pine Bluff, Ark., and McAlester, Okla., and on southwest to El Paso, Texas.

The northern line of the Middle Belt, taking 180 days' growing season as a basis, starts at Newport, R. I., south to Asheville, N. C., around the Cumberlands, north to Louisville, Ky., through Vincennes, Ind., Bellevue, Ill., thence north, crossing the Mississippi at Hannibal, Mo., south around the Ozarks in southern Missouri, and again northward through St. Joseph, Mo., and on southward to Santa Fe, N. M.

The northern boundary of the Northern Belt begins at Portsmouth, N. H., south to Cumberland, Md., north through Pittsburgh, Pa., Syracuse, N. Y., northern shore of Ontario, through Detroit down to the north edge of Indiana, back to the 43d parallel, through Milwaukee and Grand Rapids, southwest to Trinidad, Col.

(The above is condensed from an address by Mr. M. P. Reed before the Western Association of Nurserymen.)

The New Era in Pecan-Growing

Pecan orcharding is assuming large proportions in the Southern States. Heretofore the output has been largely from the native trees, or from seedling orchards, usually of nuts small in size, with a share of large, thin-shell fancy nuts, prices ranging from 5 cents to 15 cents a pound for the former and 30 cts. to \$1 per pound for the latter.

Grafted or budded trees should be planted. Life is too short and land and labor too valuable to plant and wait for and take chances on seedlings. The grafted trees can be relied on, if given favorable conditions and treatment, to reproduce the fine nuts of the parent tree. Besides the fine size, appearance and quality of the nuts, there are also transmitted the vigor, productiveness and the early-bearing tendencies, all of which have been secured and taken care of in the selected parent trees.

Trees which do not possess the above characteristics are considered unprofitable and not worthy of propagation and dissemination. The present improved Pecan trees have transformed an uncertain venture into the most certain and profitable of horticultural enterprises.

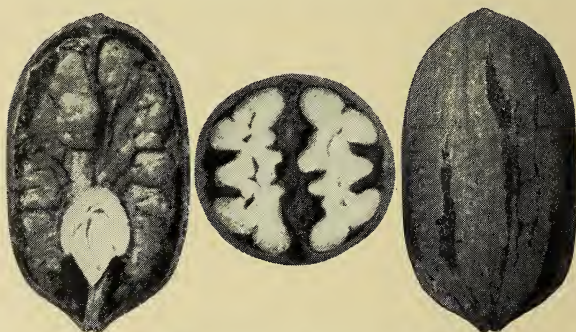
Plant Pecan trees in the orchard, in the yard, along the irrigating canals and laterals, along the roadways in the farm, and upon the public highways, on the street, in the parks, in the cemetery. Plant them along the streams, in the waste places, transforming them into profit-bearing and beauty spots. There is scarcely a place where a fine Pecan tree would not prove an ornament and a blessing. Plant grafted trees, producing fine nuts as well as beauty. If not these, plant seedlings for the shade and beauty, as well as for the nuts. That truism is thrice applicable to the Pecan, which runs "There is a mysterious tie that binds us

to a tree that will, on through generations yet unborn, and always, bless the heir who inherits."

Planting grafted or budded trees is the only sure way of getting the variety wanted. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas gives, as the result of experiments, the statement that not more than 10 per cent of nuts planted will reproduce the original nut.

Plant Pecans in your yard. Mr. Theo. Bechtel of Ocean Springs, Miss., has in his back yard a Van Deman tree planted in 1900. The crop of 1910 was 100 pounds and the yield will increase every year. One man in Waycross, Ga., has a Pecan tree, the yield from which every year pays his insurance and taxes on his place.

The age at which a Pecan orchard will bear depends much on the kind of trees planted, the soil and the treatment. Our grafted and budded trees are from trees that have the habit of bearing young, hence come into bearing, as a rule, much earlier than the seedling trees. Some young trees on our grounds produce some nuts at three to five years after grafting, and we may expect good results in six or eight years, on trees properly cared for. But think of it—at fifteen years your trees are very profitable; at twenty-five or even fifty years, and on, you may expect them to increase in profitableness with a minimum expense of care.



Stuart. Type of modern Pecan

Practical Suggestions

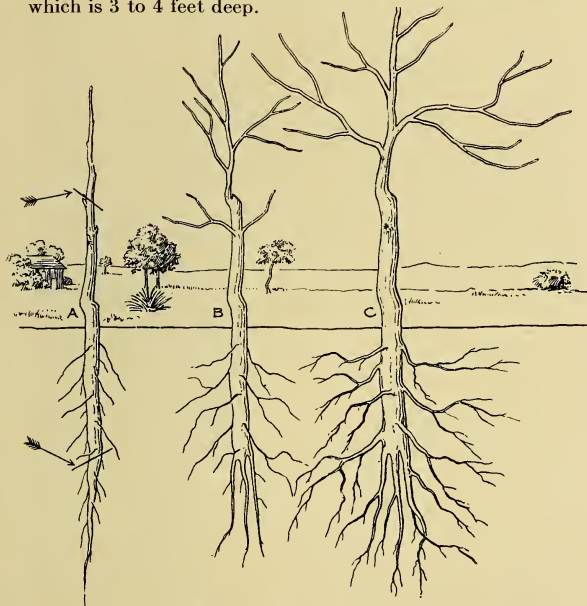
The soil for Pecan-growing should be a good ordinary soil that will grow good crops. Deep alluvium of creek- and river-bottoms is perhaps best, but many of our best-paying Pecan trees are upon good ordinary uplands, both timbered and in prairie sections. Avoid poor, dry, shallow land. The Pecan responds well to good land, with reasonable moisture and fertility.

The planting and handling of the trees are very important. In the first place, you should buy your trees from a reliable source, so that you may be sure of what you are planting, not only that the varieties may be pure and true, and of the best, but also that the nurseryman has knowledge and experience in handling Pecans. They must be provided with a good root-system, be carefully grafted or budded, carefully dug and handled, with the least exposure, and so packed in shipping as always to be kept moist until planted again. If new land is to be planted, remove all stumps, sticks and chips from near the trees to prevent wood-lice from damaging the young trees and after having dug the holes, haul good field soil to fill in when planting. Practically all Pecans are budded or grafted near the ground.

For planting Pecan orchards the following method has

proven to be the best. The land having been well prepared and checked off, dig a hole about 3 feet deep and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet or more in diameter. On moist, rich bottom land, trees should be planted 50 to 60 feet apart; medium rich soil 40 by 40 feet; and on reasonably fertile soil 30 by 30 feet. Cut roots only sufficiently to make a smooth surface and cut slantingly so that ends of roots will be in shape of a wedge. If any laterals, cut from under side so that cut surface will be at bottom after having been planted. Set the tree so that it will stand about 2 inches deeper than it grew in the nursery, fill the hole about three-fourths full, packing well from bottom but being careful not to bruise tree or roots. Water freely and when this has soaked in mound up the soil around the tree. If trees are above 15 inches high, the soil should be mounded to this height and the tree cut back to within 2 to 3 inches of the top of the mound. If the trees are smaller than 15 inches, the soil should be mounded up to within 2 to 3 inches of the top and not cut back. Pecans so treated must have this mounded earth drawn away, beginning just as soon as the buds begin to swell in the spring, 3 to 4 inches every two or three days until the ground is level around the tree; this is absolutely necessary.

Pecan trees which are budded or grafted well above the ground-line should be planted the same as others, but the soil should not be mounded up around the tree. In orchard plantings these latter should have from one-half to two-thirds of the budded part cut away; for yard- or lawn-planting where more frequent cultivation can be given them it is necessary to cut away only from one-fourth to one-third of the budded part. In heavy soils or light shallow soils with heavy subsoil it is best to dynamite the holes twenty-four hours before planting. There is little or no advantage in dynamiting light, friable soil which is 3 to 4 feet deep.



A shows the young grafted tree at one or two years ready to plant, to be cut off at the two arrows. B shows the new tap-roots forming at the end of one year's growth. C shows the tree at the end of two years from transplanting, showing that to cut the tap-root of young trees is no disadvantage, because they form new and better ones than the originals if kept intact.

Care and Cultivation

Condition of soil permitting, shallow, clean cultivation during growing season only, should be given every week to ten days during the first three seasons after planting. During dry weather trees should be cultivated more deeply and frequently. The Pecan grows rather slowly during the first season or two during which time it is making root-growth. If fertilized each year after planting, and properly cultivated, its growth is quite rapid, which induces to early bearing. Barnyard manure spread evenly to a thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches for a distance of 6 to 8 feet around the tree and immediately plowed or hoed in to prevent evaporation of nitrogen or ammonia is considered as good as any fertilizer that can be applied. Cultivate for a distance of 6 to 8 feet around the tree and plant no crop nearer than this distance. Cotton or ordinary garden crops may be planted on the remainder of the ground. It is well to plant some early-maturing crop, such as Irish potatoes, the third year, to be followed by a planting of peas, which are to be turned under in the fall. Do not plant small grain, melons or sweet potatoes in the orchard. Fruits and berries may be grown in the orchard until the Pecans begin to bear, at which time they should be removed. Many have found this to be highly profitable, not losing the use of the land while waiting for the bearing of the Pecans.

Pruning should be done so as to form a rather low, spreading head, the lowest branches to be 5 to 6 feet from the ground. Little further pruning will be necessary except to cut away chafing limbs or to cut away some diseased part or to give a smooth cut to a broken limb.

Gathering the Nuts. The surface of the ground under the trees should be made reasonably clean and smooth before harvest-time, so that falling nuts may be readily picked up. Some orchardists use the fan system for blowing away the leaves and sticks which fall with the nuts. So far, the old method of jarring the trees and picking up the nuts by cheap labor is largely in vogue. In due time, however, better devices will prevail, such as clubs or mallets and "rams" padded to prevent bruising of the limbs and trunks in jarring, and canvas receptacles for catching the nuts. The plan of swinging a heavy "ram" against fine trees, terribly mutilating the bark, and even felling large, valuable trees, with the axe, to get the crops, should be prohibited by law.

The Nuts should be graded, either by hand-selection as gathered, or by a grading-machine. After grading, the different bags should be labeled, designating the grade of each as "Fancy," No. 1, No. 2, etc.

Score cards in judging pecans are necessary and are subject to change. The following is largely in use now:

Thinness of shell.....	10
Separation.....	20
Size.....	15
Form.....	5
Color of nut.....	5
Plumpness of meat.....	20
Quality and flavor of meat.....	20
Color of meat.....	5
	<hr/> 100

Sixty per cent of meat in weight, and high quality and flavor should be sought, and these are more largely found in nuts of medium size, rather than those of extra-large size.

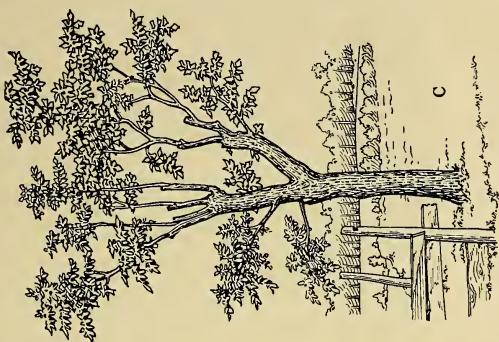
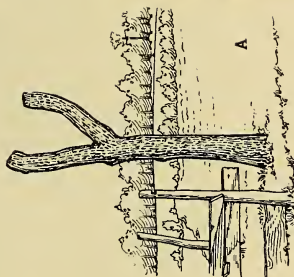
Marketing. A number of marketing associations have been formed at different central shipping-points. Co-operation in the selling of all kinds of fruit has proven to be the very best plan. Some growers make a specialty of fancy nuts sold direct to the consumer, shipping largely by parcel post. This is a fine plan when properly handled, but the nuts must come up to the advertisement in every instance, and the advertising must be judiciously placed.

Showing the progressive steps of top-working a Pecan tree.

A. The stump ready to send out new sprouts.

B. New sprouts growing from the stump.

C. The sprouts, having been budded and grown one year.



Top-Working Native Pecans and Hickories

It is entirely practicable to transform worthless native young Pecans and Hickories into trees bearing the finest improved Pecans by budding or grafting in the tops with scions from the improved trees. While very large trees may be so treated, it is far better to handle young trees 2 to 6 inches in diameter.

Saw all the limbs and the main body of the subject off short, above where they form, just before the buds swell in the spring, usually about March. This will cause a profusion of sprouts; select and bud in June, July or August, one to ten of the choice ones, according to the size of the tree; wrap well with waxed cloth and remove or subdue those not budded. In twenty to twenty-five days, the buds should adhere sufficiently to cut the tops of the native shoots back to within 6 inches of the bud, leaving some foliage above the buds to maintain the life of the





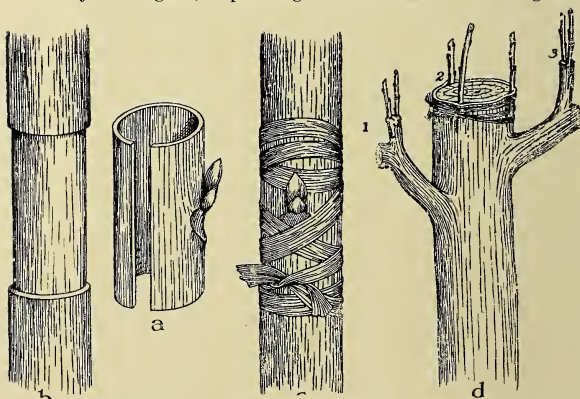
Driveway bordered with Pecans

sprout until the new buds come out, after which the shoots or stocks are to be cut back to the new bud. More or less care is necessary, while not destroying it altogether, yet, to keep the native foliage partially subdued, giving the new buds the better chance. The second year the native growth may all be eliminated, unless it be on very large trees, and let the new buds constitute the entire top. If the buds should fail to grow, the same shoots may be grafted the next February or March. We have at Sherman, a large, old Pecan tree on our grounds, bearing very small nuts, but which at two years from budding bore very fine nuts of Stuart in the new top, while the lower limbs bore the original small nuts. Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, President of Texas Nursery Company, has a wonderful demonstration of top-working both the Pecan and Hickory. Professor Kyle, Horticulturist of Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, is making valuable demonstrations in top-working both Pecan and Hickory, and many others are doing the same. The day is not distant when the great wanton destruction of vast natural forests of young Pecan and Hickory, to make room for cheap farm crops, will be stopped, and the trees transformed into the most valuable Pecan orchards. We have been long sleeping on fine opportunities here.

The requisites are the native trees, of which there are millions, a saw (a budding-knife or any good, sharp knife may be used), waxed cloth, original improved Pecans growing near at hand from which to cut the buds or grafts, a love for the work and reasonable skill; of course, buds or scions may be bought if not at hand.

Contracting out to experts work of large proportions is a proper plan, or the cutting back and other preliminary work may be done by common labor and an expert employed to do the more particular work of budding, grafting and training the first season.

Budding and grafting the Pecan may well be studied and practised as a means of profit as well as of pleasureable interest. The sap must be flowing well in both scion, or bud stick, and in the stock, the tree to be worked upon, which is shown by the bark peeling readily. Some get the more mature buds of two years' growth, others of the present season's growth. We prefer the former. Ring-budding is best, see illustration below,—“a” is the bud ready to insert, “b” the stock made ready, “c” the work as completed. A waxed strip of cloth is commonly used, yet many use only a clean cotton or other cord. The work must be carefully and dexterously done, with as little exposure of the cambium or inner bark as possible. Budding is done during sap-flow in July or August, depending on the season. Grafting is



a, b, c, the various steps in the process of ring-budding; d. cleft-and-bark-grafting

done in spring, just before sap-flow, usually in March or April. Cleft-grafting, bark-grafting and splice-grafting are practised. The operations of budding or grafting are practised both upon seedlings in nursery row, one or more years old, and upon older trees which have been prepared for top-working. The part of the illustration marked "d" on page 12 shows both cleft- and bark-grafting. "2" shows the native tree cut off in March or April at the beginning of sap-flow, the bark raised with knife and three scions, cut wedge-shape, all from one side, inserted and tied. This end of the tree is to be waxed over carefully to exclude the air, and the scions grow out and make the top for the tree. "3" represents a limb cut off the year before and was not budded in July or August, now cleft-grafted in March or April, a year following the time of cutting off the limb, but has not been waxed. At "1" is shown a similar operation, upon another limb, that has been waxed and completed.

Grafting Wax. Formula No. 1: Resin, four parts (by weight); beeswax, two parts; tallow, one part.

Formula No. 2: Resin, six pounds; beeswax, two pounds; linseed oil, one pint.

Cut solids into small bits, mix well and boil till thoroughly dissolved and compounded. It is well to "work" the wax thoroughly, as candy is "pulled," to make more pliable. Use linseed oil or tallow on the hands to prevent sticking.

Waxed cloth. The melted wax may be applied with a brush to cotton cloth, making same into strips one-half inch wide for tying in buds or grafts. Others use carpet-chain to tie with, then cover the buds and grafts with wax, while others use no wax on buds, but only on grafts.

The Art of It

Do not be misled by the statement of experts that Pecan propagation is easy. To the expert it may appear simple, since his observation, close study and practice have shown him the nice points of the best buds to select, the best relative time and condition of the stocks or native trees, the favorable seasons, even the congeniality and adaptability of scion to stock. Great care, diligence, patience and expense are required to propagate the improved Pecan, but the reward is sure and a handsome compensation awaits faithful work in improved Pecan growing.

Varieties of Pecans

FROTSCHER. Originated in Louisiana. Nuts cylindrical, slightly tapering; shell thin, parting easily from the kernel; of delicate flavor and fine quality. Tree thrifty and productive. One of the best.

DELMAS. Nut large; quality good; shell medium; fills well. Tree strong, healthy, a young and prolific bearer. One of the best commercial varieties.



Native Pecan Grove Palo Pinto County Texas



Young Pecan Orchard

PABST. Moderately large, cylindrical; soft, thin shell, parting well from the meat; percentage of meat very large, bright color, excellent quality.

STUART. Introduced by the late W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss. A standard among high-class Pecans for commercial orchards. Nut large, desirable in shape and of fine appearance; meaty; reasonably thin-shelled; well flavored. The best Pecan to plant.

SCHLEY. Medium long, pointed; shell thin; meat plump, full, separating easily; quality best. The next best Pecan to plant.

VAN DEMAN. Large, oblong, shell moderately thin; cracks and separates well; meat plump, full and of good quality.

There are many other good varieties adapted to the Southern Belt, among them James, Wolford, and Money-maker.

Pecan Lore

The demand for Pecan nuts is ahead of the supply and growing rapidly. The whole world is looking to the United States for the supply of these nuts. Will we supply them?

Who plants Pecans provides for both present and future generations. Native trees show evidence of having been in bearing hundreds of years.

The December 11, 1915, issue of *Farm and Ranch* shows photograph of a Van Deman tree growing in the yard of Mr. G. P. Steadman, Marshall, Texas. This tree was planted in 1907. At the time the article was written the tree was 24 feet high and the stem above 20 inches in circumference, with a good spread of branches. It began to bear three years from transplanting and has never missed a crop, each successive yield being heavier than the year before. The yield in 1915 was 40 pounds, would have reached 50 pounds but for the breaking of one of the heavily loaded limbs by the wind.

Mr. R. W. Fair of Arp, Texas, has a Pecan tree budded in April, 1915, that bore 104 nuts the same year, nuts running 44 to the pound.—From *Farm and Ranch*.

The largest Pecan Farm in North Carolina is owned by Mr. F. V. Scott, near Elizabeth City. Mr. Scott planted 2,000 trees four years ago, on 100 acres. Mr.

Scott figures that the orchard will at the end of ten years be bringing him a net profit of \$100 an acre, or a yearly income of \$10,000.—From *American Nut Journal*.

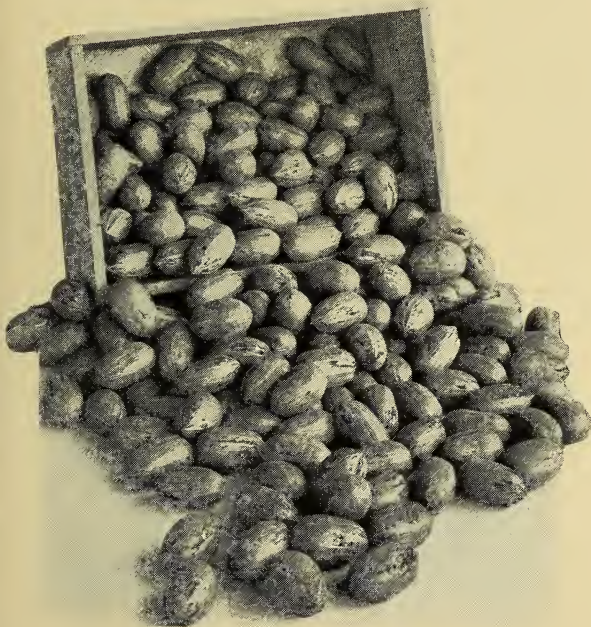
The demand for nuts is double what it was a few years ago. Nut meats which sold in quantity less than ten years ago at 21 to 25 cents a pound, now command 33 cents. But production has in no sense kept pace with the demand. It is the realization of this fact and the knowledge that a producing nut grove is a source of large and rapidly increasing revenue that is causing widespread and enthusiastic interest in nut growing.

One of the largest Pecan groves in Texas is that of Mr. E. J. Bouldin, 19 miles north of Nocona. His grove consists of 250 acres, and in 1912 he shipped \$11,000 worth of Pecans.—From *American Nut Journal*.

The State Capitol Commission, Little Rock, Ark., purchased 50 paper-shell Pecan trees to plant in the capitol grounds. The members of the Commission chose these trees because they offered a fine shade and are beautiful in appearance, and at the same time will afford visitors to the capitol the opportunity of viewing one of Arkansas' most famous varieties of trees.

Mr. G. H. Hogan, of Ellis County, Texas, says: "On the 26th day of March, 1914, I budded some of my small-nutted trees and now I am gathering Pecans on this, October 18, 1915, from these buds, one of which will equal four of the little Pecans. If an old man 72 years old can do this and get returns, why not some of the younger generation take hold? The old saw 'it takes a lifetime to get returns from Pecans' is by this experiment proven to be pure fiction. My trees are proving that a Pecan will come into bearing as soon as a peach, pear or plum."

"A carload of paper-shell Pecans is easily the most valuable Georgia products cargo ever placed in a freight-car for



shipment out of Georgia. Such a carload was shipped from Albany the middle of the present week. It contained more than 30,000 pounds of nuts from the groves of the Paper-Shell Pecan Association, with headquarters at Putney. The nuts, of superior quality, will retail at prices varying from 35 to 75 cents per pound. The returns to the shippers will probably be \$10,000 to \$12,000 for the carload."—From *Albany (Ga.) Herald*.

Large handlers of Pecans. The largest handlers of Pecans in the United States are: Barnhard Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Funston Dried Fruit & Nut Co., St. Louis, Mo.; the G. A. Duerler Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Texas; and the Woldert Grocery Co., Tyler, Texas.

Pecans for City Streets. The teachers and pupils of the Sale City, Ga., public schools and the young people of that city have an organization known as the "Junior Civic League," 200 strong, the purpose of which is to plant Pecan trees on the public grounds and streets of the city. It is believed by the organizers of the Civic League that within five years the public Pecan orchard will be bearing sufficient nuts each year to pay the city taxes, after furnishing an ample supply of fine Pecans. At the same time it will be adding to the beauty of the town.—*American Nut Journal*.

Oklahoma's Bumper Pecan Crop. The 1915 Pecan crop in Oklahoma was a heavy one. "The McAlester News Capital" stated that five cars, valued at \$15,000, were shipped from Marietta. The News goes further and says: "Where the native nuts produce in such abundance there is practically no limit to the possibilities of the improved soft-shell varieties." The local grain company, at Ringling, Okla., paid out over \$25,000 for Pecans in the fall of 1915. A Waurika firm paid out about \$15,000 for native nuts. A tenant on land in Jefferson County made \$1,500 in 1915 out of Pecans, or enough to far more than pay his rent, at the same time making for his landlord an equal amount of money. A single day's sales at Seminole, Okla., ran as high as \$1,400. Ten cars were shipped from Skiatook by December 1. Pecans were also sent out in carload lots from Tulsa, Broken Arrow, Bixby and San Springs. The nuts came mainly from seedling trees, though some of the groves of grafted trees bore for the first time. Both as to yield and quality the year's production was exceptional.

Mr. J. M. Dailey, of Muskogee, stated that the Pecan crop of 1915 on farms near Skiatook, where the Pecan has been budded to the hickory, would in 1915 amount to more than \$125,000.

"The Proof of the Pudding"

The Chicago Athletic Club (one of the big, exclusive club organizations of Chicago) a short time ago had served by its chef, a Pecan custard pie at 25 cents the cut. One of the members remarked that it was a delicious dessert, and made quite a hit with the club members. Here is the way to make

Pecan Custard Pie

1 cup sugar	4 eggs,
2 cups sweet milk	2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch
1 tablespoonful butter	½ cup Pecan meats.
Flavor to taste.	

Mix cornstarch thoroughly with sugar, beat yolks of eggs well before mixing, add milk and butter, cook till thick in double boiler, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, add flavoring and nut meats. Pour into crust, which has previously been baked, cover with meringue made with whites of eggs. Brown in hot oven.

Some time ago the Texas Nursery Company offered a premium for the best essay on "Nuts." The prize was won by Mrs. Katie Mercer, of New Mexico. Some of her recipes are given below.

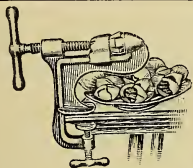
Nuts and Beans.

Beans cooked until tender, pressed through a colander; place layers of the bean pulp in a baking-dish, using nuts between the layers, seasoning with salt, and bake one hour slowly. This dish is said to have a sustaining power far greater than meat.

Nuts and Rice.

One cup boiled rice, mix with one cup chopped nuts; a hard-boiled egg minced; add very little seasoning of salt and onion juice, mix well, put into a baking-dish, cover with one-half pint of cream sauce. Dust the top with grated cheese; bake until brown.

For those with a sweet tooth, we give the recipe for Mexican Pecan Candy: Two cups brown sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, 2 cups Pecan nuts. Place sugar, butter, salt and cream in a saucepan, and cook, stirring constantly until the mixture boils. Reduce the heat and continue the cooking until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Cool, then beat until the candy thickens. Add vanilla and nuts, and immediately form into small heaps, dropping these upon waxed paper. This candy needs a good deal of care in the making as it must not be cooked until too hard, nor beaten after it has begun to set.



The Perfection Nut-Cracker

THE BEST CRACKER FOR
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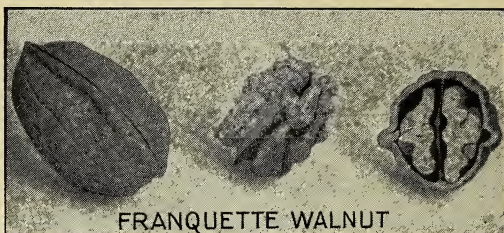
THE HICKORY NUT (*Hicoria*)

There are ten species of Hickory, native from Canada to Mexico. The Hickories are among the most beautiful and most useful trees of the American forests. In some sections the nuts are gathered in large quantities and placed upon the market for edible purposes. *Hicoria ovata*, the little shellbark Hickory, being most popular for eating. Three hundred million feet, board measure, of Hickory lumber, is being manufactured annually. The Pecan so far surpasses all other varieties of this family, especially in the southern United States, that little attention is paid to the Hickory Nut in this section, except as a stock upon which the improved Pecan is being worked. The Pecan succeeds well, grafted upon the native Hickories. There are very few trees of the Hickory offered for sale in the Southwest.

WALNUTS

English Walnuts (*Juglans Regia*)

As before stated, California grows most of the English Walnuts of commerce. Among the nuts grown in California none equal the English Walnut. The census of 1910 shows that over 21,000,000 pounds are produced annually. Under favorable conditions of soil and climate, the trees attain an immense size, and are enormously pro-



FRANQUETTE WALNUT

ductive. They thrive best in a deep, rich, loamy soil, with good care and culture. While seedling trees have been used largely for the profitable orchards in California, yet it is known that selected trees grafted on the California Black Walnut are far more desirable as a commercial proposition. There are three reasons for this: first, the grafted trees come into bearing much younger; second, they produce, without variation, the fine fruit of the parent tree; third, the hardiness and vigor of the native root stocks are imparted to the improved walnuts, greatly to their advantage. In the southwestern territory, of Southwest Texas, Mexico and New Mexico, where there are more or less arid conditions but where irrigation is largely practised, the English Walnut succeeds best grafted on the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and for the moister sections. For more arid conditions, trees should be grafted on the western Texas walnut (*Juglans rupestris*). The elevated fruit plateau of the Southwest, especially the Rio Grande, the Pecos Valleys and tributaries are destined to grow the English Walnut and the Pecan largely, at no distant day. Grafted Walnuts should be used for best results.

ENGLISH WALNUT SEEDLINGS from selected soft-shell seed, the kind usually planted and which have made California famous.

FRANQUETTE. A greatly improved variety, introduced one hundred years ago from the south of France. Large, oblong, full-meated, of rich nutty flavor. A prime characteristic is its late starting in the spring in both seedling and grafted trees.

PRÆPARTURIENS. An early and abundant cropper of fine nuts. A late bloomer.

SANTA BARBARA. Large, thin shelled, excellent.

Named varieties can be supplied only in grafted trees.

Black Walnuts (*Juglans nigra*)

No finer tree is grown than our native Black Walnut, both for shade and for nuts, and as a stock on which to graft the English Walnut, also for timber plantings.

Japan Walnuts (*Juglans Sieboldiana*)

Fine for shade and prolific as a nut producer. Nuts smaller, but of better quality and better separation than the Black Walnut.

THE ALMOND (*Prunus amygdalus*)

Originated in ancient Syria, along the Mediterranean, introduced into California, greatly improved, and brought into commercial importance by A. T. Hatch. For successful fertilization in blooming, a number of varieties should be commingled in planting. There are the sweet and the bitter. The bitter are used for stocks, the sweet are both hard and thin-shelled. The paper-shelled varieties are used for commercial nut purposes, the trees being propagated

on bitter almond and upon peach seedlings. The former for poor, dry soils, the latter for moister, better soils. Select good peach land for almonds. We grow Lanquedoc, Princess, Sultana and I. X. L. We recommend the Almond commercially only for the elevated plateau of West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Old Mexico.

CHESTNUTS (*Castanea*)

AMERICAN CHESTNUTS are indigenous and grown for nuts and timber in the Middle and Eastern States. The success attained in their growth in the Southwest has not been such as to warrant extensive plantings. Sunburn of the trees is a difficulty. Low-heading should be practised to obviate this. American Sweet are well known native trees of the Eastern States. Numbo, Paragon and Ridgley are improved varieties of these.

SPANISH or ITALIAN, introduced from Asia Minor, are valuable here for both ornament and fruit. These stand our hot southern suns better than any chestnut in our experience. The nuts are extensively exported from Italy in large barrels. Size and quality of the nuts are fair.

JAPANESE MAMMOTH. A dwarfish, compact tree, producing very large nuts. Not so well adapted here as the Spanish. Better adapted to the more elevated and cooler districts.

CHINQUAPINS (*Castanea pumila*)

The large bush variety grows wild in Eastern Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and is very little used in cultivation. It succeeds best on barren, poor, sandy soils. The Dwarf Chinquapin (*C. alnifolia*) grows in the sandy barrens of the South Atlantic States as far west as Louisiana, Arkansas and East Texas. We have never kept these in stock. If wanted we will endeavor to supply them.

HAZELNUTS, or WITCH HAZEL

Hamamelis Virginiana

Native largely from Canada to Florida, west to Nebraska and Texas. Esteemed both for its flowers and its nuts.

FILBERTS (*Corylus Americana*)

Closely allied to the Hazelnut in its origin, habits and uses. On the Pacific slope these are highly esteemed, there being a number of improved or selected named varieties, viz., Cosford, Coutard, Merveille, and others. Filberts should succeed well in our elevated districts and the valleys of the Southwest.

PEANUTS (*Arachis hypogaea*)

About three million pounds of peanuts are grown in the Southern States, and form an important food product for man and beast. It is an important agricultural crop. See Bulletin 25, United States Department of Agriculture, for valuable information. It can be had for the asking and seed can be had from the seed stores.

COCOANUT PALM (*Cocos nucifera*)

Grown upon our immediate coast of Texas and Mexico. It is really a tropical plant, very shy of frosts. These and other palms are grown for ornament largely on and near our coast, both in tubs upon the lawn and upon the street.

See our Price-list of nut trees, sent to all applicants.

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